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THE MISSISSIPPI MESSENGER.

Published every TUESDAY MORNING, by SAMUEL TERRELL, PRINTER TO THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

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 GEN. THOMAS OVERTON, *near Nashville.*
 COL. JOEL LEWIS, *do.*
 COL. ED. DOUGLASS, *near Gallatin, T.*
 ALEXANDER FULTON, *Esq. Rapids Red*
River, Louisiana.

LEGISLATURE
OF THE
MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY

TOWN OF WASHINGTON,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1806.

This day, the Honorable COWLES MEAD, Secretary, acting as Governor, met the two branches of the General Assembly in the Representatives' Chamber, and delivered the following:

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council &
House of Representatives,

CALLED by fortuitous incidents to the performance of the Executive functions of this Territory, I felt on the commencement of the arduous task, all the diffidence naturally attached to inexperience—ignorant of those circumstances which begot prejudice and established local regards, unacquainted with the habits, manners or usages of this people, I dreaded the perilous station which I was bound to occupy; but permit me to demonstrate to you the gratitude I feel towards this Territory—although I entered your Government under the circumstances above stated, how greatly was I facilitated to find the spirit of unpartisan party zeal had subsided, and the generous seeds of political forbearance and love of social harmony had, phoenix like, begun to rise from the ashes of discord and dissension. Although opinions might not have undergone a total change, although an exact association of principles did not exist, there was strongly marked that principle, which constitutes the grand distinction between Republican and other Governments, viz. a respectful tolerance of the opinions of others. With this heaven-born guide, this *neplus ultra* of human charity, we shall enjoy in private life that confidence which is necessary to the complete harmony of our various social relations, and that reliance on each other which constitutes our political security. Early observant of these pleasing truths, I sought every means of promoting them, and have to the utmost of my ability, endeavored to concentrate the wisdom and talents of good men for the general welfare of our Territory. This task has been a pleasing one, and one which I flatter myself has had a beneficial effect; in the attempt, I have not been unaided; I have found a politeness in all the ranks of character and a respect in all the officers of the Government, which induces me to believe, that the minds of this people were prepared and anxiously disposed to meet the views of such an administration; and to my feelings it has had the happiest issue.

I cannot express too warmly my thanks and regard for the prompt and satisfactory support, which I have received, not only from gentlemen of private stations, but more especially the marked alacrity of officers to further and execute the views of the Executive. Directing all my efforts to the happiness of this Territory, I have never wanted those demonstrations of confidence and respect which is the best reward to public officers, who act to the good of the whole, and not to individual aggrandizement.

With these sentiments, gentlemen, I now meet you, and from the partial acquaintance which I have had the pleasure to make with you in private life, I am disposed to believe that your efforts will be directed to the same desirable point, and that the purity of your views will be demonstrated by the wisdom displayed in council, and the correctness of those laws which will pass your decisions.

The task assigned you by your country though honorable and important, is arduous; it therefore requires that kind of circumspection which is necessary to the perfect understanding of every measure investigated in your respective bodies—we are but infants in political life, we are at the beginning of our political history which is of the first magnitude.

Although you are limited in power, you still have much to do—the establishment of internal police, the happy organization of matters exclusively of a local nature, are of the greatest moment to a young Government—at this time the character of this Territory is to be formed, at this period and with the powers you already possess, you will lay the ground work on which your future fame, greatness and happiness will much depend—by a rigid attention to these points, you will be fulfilling the great purposes of Government, and thereby put yourself in a state of readiness to glide with ease into the grand federative compact of the union.

Permit me, gentlemen, to introduce and press upon your attention a subject which has often fallen under legislative consideration, but from some unhappy cause, has still failed of that success which its importance in a Republican Government should ever command, viz. **Literary Establishments.**—Science is the parent of every virtue, the fosterer of every great good and important purpose: it is the polar star by which the philosopher is lighted, the moralist directed, and the legislator informed—in tracing the origin and progress, the maturity, decline and fall of nations, we find that they preserve a constant ratio to the portion of intelligence and wisdom possessed by the nation: as ignorance extends, so in proportion does the baneful influence of immorality, and in proportion does corruption and vicious ambition rise in power. Examine the histories of the past;—oh, contrast the refined character of ancient Greece with its neighboring nations; like a splendid orb of light it stands associated with a cloud of darkness; made more dark by the reflection. Compare Rome in its Republican orbit, with the barbarians of Germany, Dalmatia and Mauritania, and how is the mind of the philanthropist delighted with the first, and gloomed with the latter. In the train of the one we associate all the benevolences of the heart, all the felicities of domestic life, all the virtues of the patriot, and the pure sanctity of piety—on the other we have only to point at the savage and the picture is contrived.

But gentlemen, these evils are not confined to private life, they rise to Government, and take with them their baneful consequences into the Executive Chamber, the Senatorial Forum and the Seat of Justice; all the acts of political agency are polluted by them, and the nation thus tainted feels the poison can't to the very soul. To prove this, we have only to enquire what nations have been the most happy, useful or glorious—the same answer applies, it is where science reigns, where the human mind has broken the fetters of ignorance, and soars above the moulds prescribed by prejudice, habit or superstition. Although I am not visionary as to believe perfection attainable, I can feel the vast distance between science and ignorance, and you must admit with me that it is the source of every good and great achievement—the alpha and omega of national dignity, prosperity and virtue.

To crowd a variety of matter or speculation on you at this time is foreign to my purpose.—when the corner stone is laid, it is time enough to progress with the body of the edifice.—science is that corner stone,—to raise a superstructure without this ground work, is to build on sand; for verily every blast, and easily overthrown by the ingenious agents of ambition, avarice, or fraud.

Fought by the experience of centuries, warned by the expiring groans of falling states and nations, cautioned by the miseries of others, let us begin our Young Republic by providing largely and munificently for the general diffusion of knowledge—let the poor be supplied with the means of education—let schools be erected throughout your Territory on such generous terms as will enable every citizen to understand his proper station in society, enable him to form a correct opinion of his intrinsic weight in the scale of national consideration—qualify him to detect the guiles of craft and duplicity, and expose the lurking designs of the ambitious hypocrite.

This done, you have laid the foundation to an edifice, whose walls will rise in splendor, whose summit will rise with Egypt's long famed pyramid, and send the falling monarchs of Asia, Babylon, Babylonophyl and Nineveh, to their long lost graves with great

be the most eligible one for the
 duty of forming the first settlement, and
 eventually settling the new colony, and
 even more rapidly, and in a more efficient
 manner, than any other person, and
 early acquaintance, every advantage, public
 and private, with this pleasing and certain
 prospect before you, with this wide field of
 aggrandizement, I hope to see the Territory
 rise above the cramped destinies of other new
 countries, but taught by their experience,
 learn to begin where they terminated.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council &
 House of Representatives.

Having been called on by the Commanding General of the Army of the United States, for a certain portion of the Militia of this Territory, I exerted every talent to arouse that generous spirit of patriotism which was necessary to the completion of that requisition, and permit me here to express the pride which I felt in the prompt and zealous co-operation which I received from the officers and men of the Territory—it will stand on record a monument of their devotion to their country, and has given this Executive the pleasing assurance that the people of this Territory will never be backward in defending their rights and protecting those privileges which constitute them the freest and happiest people on earth. But gentlemen, I have to regret that the military pride of the Territory could not have been displayed in a way more substantially beneficial to the real interest of our country; I had fondly hoped that our efforts had arrived when we might avenge the long catalogue of injuries received from a troublesome and unjust neighbor—and thereby remove the cause of many fears which will ever hang over us, so long as they occupy our vicinity. How far the Commanding General may have served the views of the General Government, is for that Government to decide, but as their faithful representative, I have no hesitation in saying that we never can be safe until the Floridas are owned by the United States, and therefore was of the opinion that we should embrace the earliest opportunity of taking them by force. The Spanish Government has been forward in giving us causes of offence, and have repeatedly done those things which would justify hostilities on our part.

Another subject, gentlemen, claims your interposition—it is one on which I touch with much delicacy; but as I have long been sensible of its unhappy tendencies, I am induced to call it to your notice; and that is, the Land-Office Establishment.—It is true that you are authorised to correct any evils which may grow out of that law, but you have in your power the means by which reparation may be obtained—on this subject I find no diversity of opinion, no schism, no opposition; all parties have agreed in this fatal declaration, that the law itself has been greatly destructive of the harmony of the people, and the operation vexatious in the extreme. Coming as you have from the various sections of the Territory, you are no doubt prepared to speak the minds of your constituents—you come prepared to condense the sense of the Territory, and by an address to the General Government, respectfully claim its parental interposition.—Gentlemen, the patriotic sensibility of the President is perfectly alive to the inquietudes of the west—when it is properly manifested to him that there is but one pulse, one sensation on this subject, I know he will respect an opinion so universal among a free people—a fair memorial of the conduct of the officers and the general effect of the law, will I think have the happiest result, and a tendency to heal the wounds which have so unfortunately been inflicted on the minds of a large portion of the good citizens of this Territory.

On my establishment in your government, I felt some solicitude to understand your fiscal relations; in tracing this subject, I have great cause of congratulation to you on the near extinguishment of all your debts—released from all old burthens; and blessed with a pecuniary rich in every pecuniary advantage; you may now turn your attention to the embellishments of your Territory, without paying the lines drawn by the hostile finger of Economy—the apportionment of taxation, your State of Somerset County, has been

of decision and content. To recapitulate
my arguments in a few words, I would ad-
vise such a tax as will discharge your ex-
penditures, and provide an annual surplusage
for the calls of your treasury.

It is with much pleasure I inform you that the arduous task of compiling the Statutes of your Territory has been accomplished, and a letter from his Honor Judge Toulmin authorizes me to say that a copy thereof will be laid before you in the course of this session—The prompt compliance of his Honor, in a work of so much importance, entitles him to the thanks of his country—and no doubt your reward will be proportioned to the merit.

In travelling over the Territory, I have been sorry to observe a general disregard of that important convenience; which arises from good roads, and I am the more astonished when I recollect that the planter is most affected thereby—when a country becomes so immersed in partial or pecuniary pursuits, as to lose sight of the general good, it betokens a want of patriotism; and is a strong evidence of the predominancy of avarice—This charge I trust, will not be permitted long to stand against the Territory.

Another subject of a partial nature I offer to your consideration—a bold and nefarious intention has been manifested to destroy the prison buildings of the County of Adams. The Court House is already in ashes, and various attempts have been made to demolish the Jail in the same way; even at the hazard of the lives of the unfortunate persons confined there by the laws of their country. To guard against the execution of a diabolical act so often threatened, I directed the Jailor to guard the premises at the expence of the County, and even to draw out the whole force of the County, if it should be found necessary. I now beg leave to transfer this subject to your considerations, and solicit your early attention thereto.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council &
 House of Representatives,
 PERMIT me to express an anxious
 hope for an industrious and harmonious ses-
 sion—Trusting that every measure will be di-
 rected to the promotion of the real interest
 of our Infant Government, I tender you my
 cordial co-operation.

COWLES MEAD.

REPLY.

THE Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory, receive with sentiments of respect, the communication which you were pleased to make to them at the opening of the present session.

We concur with you in the opinion that political toleration tends to the advancement of social intercourse; and whilst it inspires a proper confidence between the members of a community, in their private relations, it dispels the glooms of bigotry and superstition, so destructive in their consequences to the great ends of public justice, and domestic tranquillity.

The very flattering manner in which you have represented the patriotic spirit of the people of the Mississippi Territory, cannot fail to call forth their warmest gratitude, and we feel confident that your uniform deportment, not only in the discharge of your functions as Chief Magistrate of the Territory, but also in the private walks of life, will ensure to you the unequivocal support of every real friend to the Government of this country.

Convinced that the task assigned to us is both important & arduous, we shall endeavor to bestow, upon the respective subjects which may come under our consideration, that diligent attention and circumspection which may be necessary to a proper result; sensible, as we are, of that want of experience in the science of legislation, which must always attend the organization of new Governments, yet we derive a portion of satisfaction from a consciousness, that all our efforts will be directed to the general good.

To choose a standing committee annually (of whom three at least should reside at the place of government) whose charge it might be to collect and publish annually, or oftener

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(VOLUME III.)

NATCHEZ, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1867.

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THE Price of this Paper is Four Dollars per year, payable half yearly in advance. Subscribers residing within the Territory—Distant subscribers to pay the whole in advance. Subscribers will not be discontinued until they give notice, and pay off all arrearages. Subscriptions will be received by HENRY D. DOWNS, Esq., Greenville, N. T. COL. DANIEL BURNETT, Claiborne County. R. J. MORRIS, Esq., Sevier County. NATHANIEL EVANS, Esq., Fort Adams. JAMES CALLER, Esq., Tombigby. THOMAS MALONE, Esq., do. G. N. THOMAS OVERTON, near Nashville. COL. JOEL LEWIS, do. COL. ED. DOUGLASS, near Gallatin, T. COL. ALEXANDER FULTON, Rapids Red River, Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, December 30.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I MAKE no apology for laying the following statement before the public. It is not an affair of mere private interest, but of public concern, to which I claim the attention of my fellow citizens.

Having unfortunately been a sufferer in the extraordinary scenes now exhibited in this territory, the publication of my own character, forces me to detail a series of events, too public to be doubted; but to new in the history of our country, that they will not obtain easy belief at a distance, and can scarcely be realized by those who daily behold them.

A dictatorial power assumed by the commander of an American army—the military arrest of citizens charged with a civil offence—the violation of the sanctuary of justice, by first entering it with a complaint, and then dragging the accused from its bar. An attempt to overawe by denunciations, those who dared professionally to assert the authority of the laws—the recorded subverting of the employment of military force to punish a civil offence—the hardy menace of persevering in the same course—and the all too but too forcible co-operation of the supreme executive of the country, in these proceedings—are circumstances that must command attention, and excite the indignation and contempt of all.

My primary object, however, is my own exoneration from a charge solemnly made against me in the hearing of hundreds, at a time, where my character is my only support, and by a man whose situation, on the subject, weight to his assertions. In the performance of this necessary but humiliating task, I shall be obliged to speak of myself and of my affairs, with a particularity that will be tedious, and would be improper if it were not necessary for my defence.

About three years previous to the present period, I left the city of New-York, where I abandoned every thing that could bind me to a country, the friends of my early youth—the companions of my riper years—a numerous and affectionate family—children from whom I had never been separated, and whom the tenderest and most melancholy recollections had rendered doubly dear to my heart. I left there every thing but fortune. Circumstances unnecessary to repeat, had involved me considerably in debt, and an unsettled account with the United States, to whom I was probably indebted between thirty and thirty thousand dollars good.

JOHN ELLIS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOSHUA BAKER, President of the Legislative Council.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1866.

New-York, December 9.

I address to the readers of the Messenger, and the public, the important question of hostilities have continued on the continent of Europe, between the Prussians and the French; and that after the days successive and successful fighting, in which the Prussians were defeated with dreadful carnage, the Emperor of the French has arrived with his victorious army before the city of Berlin. The Duke of Brunswick, Prince Ferdinand of Prussia, the Prince of Hohenzollern, and many other officers of rank are said to be amongst the number of the who in French Phrasology "have been defeated."

We are indebted for the detail of these events to the arrival at this port of the ship Eugenia, Captain Boden, in 37 days from Amsterdam, who furnished us with a file of Dutch papers to the latter end of October, and of London papers to the 27th.

From these papers we have selected for amongst many others, equally interesting, the following very important article:

Final, Dec. 15—5 o'clock, P. M.
The battle of Jena fought

twelve thousand dollars, payable one half in one and the other half in two years; and I was on the point of accepting offers which were made me for the sale of another. These details though tedious are not unnecessary. It will be seen that this fund which I designed for my private creditors, was by its application to that purpose, made the reason or pretext for the injuries I have received.

On the 26th November, General Wilkinson arrived in this city; having been on terms of intimacy with him since my first arrival here, I called on him the evening he arrived, he returned my visit and supped with me; and in the course of that evening I informed him that Dr. Bollman had brought me an order for money from Colonel Burr, and expressed my surprise as to the manner in which he could have become indebted to Mr. Bollman, whom I understood to have been in falling circumstances in Philadelphia; the General both then, and in several visits which I subsequently made, gave me no reason to suspect that this circumstance had made any impression, but behaved with his usual cordiality to me, which continued until the very night before his denunciation.

On Sunday afternoon the 14th Dec. Dr. Bollman was arrested by a military order, two other persons Mr. Ogden and Mr. Stewart, went on a like sort or were arrested and confined on board of a Bomb Vessel in the river, these circumstances with some others of the same nature caused a very great sensation in London, when they were known; but having only a slight acquaintance with Bollman, and no one whatever with the other gentlemen, I did not think myself obliged, unless professionally called upon, to take any steps for their release.

Mr. James Alexander, however, a gentleman who ranks extremely high as an advocate in this territory, made an affidavit of the arrest, and applied, as I have heard, on Monday, to one of the Judges of the Superior Court for the allowance of an Habeas Corpus; this was refused, and he was directed, as he afterwards told me, to make his motion in open court. On coming there about eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning the 16th day of December, he accented me, and requested that I would join him in an application to the court for an allowance of the writ. I did not feel as to do my duty on the occasion, though I had reason to believe from the signatures, which had already taken place, that I might expose myself to danger. I told Mr. Alexander in a concise statement of the facts, and the writ was allowed. On Wednesday having learned that Dr. Bollman had already been removed from the Territory, I did not urge the return of the writ, and as General Wilkinson's request, it was postponed till the day after, when it having been understood that the return was to be made by the General in person, the court was unusually crowded about twelve o'clock he arrived, and the ordinary business being suspended, he arose and made the following return:

"The undersigned, commanding the army of the United States, takes on himself all responsibility for the arrest of ERICK BOLLMAN, on a charge of conspiracy of treason against the government and laws of the U. S. and has adopted measures for his safe delivery to the executive of the U. S. It was after several consultations with the Governor and two of the Judges of this Territory, that the undersigned has hazarded this step for the national safety, necessary to his life by a large band of traitors, associated under Aaron Burr, whose accomplices are scattered from New-York to this city. No man can hold a higher reverence the civil institutions of his country than the undersigned, and it is to maintain and perpetuate the Holy Principles of the Constitution, against the uplifted hand of violence, that he has interpreted the force of arms in a moment of extreme peril, to seize upon Bollman, as he will upon all others, without regard to standing or station, against whom satisfactory proof may arise, of a participation in the lawless conspiracy." (Signed) JAMES WILKINSON.

This was interpreted and translated by a speech of some length, in the course of which he read the copy of the affidavit he had sent on as the accusation against Bollman, and followed it by remarks tending to alarm the minds of his hearers, with apprehensions of serious and immediate danger from the invasion of the territory by Mr. Burr, and the traitorous designs of his adherents, whom he represented to be numerous in the city, and two of whom were the late COUNSELLORS OF THE COURT. After this he earnestly telling his hearers that he was feeling to enjoy the afternoon, perhaps the hours of a lot of money, and that he was exposed to the indignities heaped

whether Mr. Alexander, were in court, being answered that he was not, he requested that he might be sent for, and committed to close confinement, as he intended before he left court to prefer against him a charge of high treason; Mr. Alexander not being at that moment to be found, General Wilkinson proceeded to state the circumstances in which he grounded his charge against him, having finished these he proceeded nearly in the following words: "As for Mr. Livingston, I have evidence that Dr. Bollman brought a draught upon him for two thousand dollars and upwards, from Colonel Burr, which he paid, and I hold in my hand an affidavit which confirms his guilt," he then read parts and suppressed other parts of an affidavit which he said was made by Dr. Rodgers, of this document I have been unable to obtain a copy, but the part that was read testifying me was in substance, that Mr. Keene, a gentleman of this city, who had been absent for many months, had told Rodgers sometime in February or March last, that there were a number who had agreed to undertake an expedition to Mexico, and on being urged to declare who they were, had answered "there's Livingston," but the affidavit added in substance, that Rodgers thought Keene so little in earnest, that the circumstance had never occurred to him until within a few days of the 1st of Jan. The General in the course of the day this was sent to the press, and a conversation with Dr. Rodgers, in consequence of which the following correspondence passed between us:

"Sir—In my conversation with you this morning, I think you stated that you had not a very perfect recollection of the names mentioned by Mr. Keene to you, as those of persons engaged in a Mexican expedition, and that you may have mentioned some in your affidavit from hearing them frequently spoken of. You also stated if I recollect right, that you did not think from Mr. Keene's manner, that he was in earnest, and that the circumstances made very little impression upon you at the time.

"I allow with you to state whether other names (I do not with you to particularize them) were not mentioned by Mr. Keene, and I am not set forth in your affidavit. Whether any of them have been arrested, and whether one or more, are not now in the service of the United States?

Your immediate answer to this note will much oblige your most obedient servant, (Signed) EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

"To Dr. Rodgers—December 26, 1866."

"Sir—in our conversation I mentioned that there was a possibility that I might have introduced names in my affidavit which were not mentioned by Mr. Keene to me, because the persons suspected had been frequently spoken of in my hearing, but believed that I was correct. My wife mentioned that I had not then placed confidence in Mr. Keene's narrative, supposing that 'Burr' would not have chosen a wild, rattling fellow such as he is, to forward his schemes. The names of all the persons mentioned by Mr. Keene, were set forth in my affidavit, none of whom have I believed been arrested, one of them is in the service of the United States, but he with another were noticed in my certificate, otherwise than the rest.

(Signed) W. RODGERS, Surgeon U. S. Navy.

"To Edward Livingston, Esq.
December 26, 1866."

Beyond this it appears among other facts, that Mr. Keene mentioned the names of several gentlemen, none of whom have been arrested or arrested, and one of whom is actually an officer, not employed under General Wilkinson's command. If the general then gave credit to this information why are not the others denounced? If he did not, why is it made the ground of accusation against me? As to the payment of the money to Bollman, let it be remembered that no secret was made of the transaction that I told it to the prosecutor for the U. States, as appears by the following certificate:

"Shortly after my receiving information of the arrest of Dr. Bollman in this territory, Mr. Edward Livingston informed me, that Bollman had presented to him an order for about two thousand dollars, drawn in favor of Bollman, by Col. Burr, and at the same time expressed his surprise that Burr should have been indebted to Bollman. (Signed) JAMES BROWN."

December 29, 1866.
And that a few days after General Wilkinson's arrival, I openly mentioned it to him, if he thought it an evidence of guilt, why did he continue his intimacy with me? If he has other proofs as he once hinted, why are they not brought forward? No efforts of mine have been wanting to provoke enquiry, as appears by my conduct in court, and by

of his address, (for it was a long one) of which I do not pretend to give the details, justified his measures from the principle of necessity, said that "desperate cases required desperate remedies," that it "was necessary to cut off a rotten branch to save the tree," he finished by requesting that his oath might be taken to the truth of the charges he had exhibited—but at the moment when he raised his hand to pray that God would help him, he should declare the truth, the court suggested the propriety of reducing his testimony to writing, he then hesitated, and though his counsel was at his side, though one of the judges requested him to take a seat on their bench and offered to reduce his charges to writing himself, yet he refused this service, and seemed more inclined to accept another, which was as contemptuously offered, that one of the Judges would wait on his excellency at any time that might be convenient to him to take his deposition. Hitherto during this scene so degrading to the administration of justice, so alarming to every friend of personal freedom, so calculated to excite my own indignation and surprise, I had been silent; but alarmed at the turn the business was taking, I now rose and demanded, I even descended to intreat the court that my accuser should not leave the bar without establishing his charge on oath, without leaving the affidavit on which it was founded; that I might be committed if guilty to the prison which I merited, but that if innocent as I declared myself to be, I might not be obliged to return to my family through the crowd of my fellow citizens who furrowed me, loaded with suspicions of the highest crimes: I represented that public justice as well as a regard for private character, required this step, I adverted to my situation as an officer of the court, I stated that my accuser was at the bar, that he had requested my arrest, that he had time to deliberate upon, to prepare, and produce his charges, and until he was required to reduce them to writing had declared himself ready to substantiate them on oath. I know not whether these reasons were good, to me they appeared irreducible, but doubtless they are either weak in themselves or they were feebly urged, for with grief and astonishment I cannot well describe I saw the General retire from the bar after receiving the thanks of the presiding judge for the communication, and an apology for the trouble they had given him. I was somewhat comforted by a promise which I understood was made that the charge should be specified in court on the following day, but I thought it a duty to myself, immediately to clear up to the satisfaction of the court and audience, the circumstances on which the charge seemed principally to rest, with this view I had during the course of the accusation sent for some papers from my house, and after having with some difficulty got over the objections which the forms of the court presented to my being heard, I stated that among the debts I had contracted in New-York, and which were unpaid when I left it, were two notes both the property of Colonel Burr, but which were in the hands of the house of Dunham & Davis, and which were filed in their names, but as I believed for his use, that a judgment had been entered against me on these notes in January 1864, after my departure from New-York, that the judgment had been assigned to Aaron Burr, by the house of Dunham & Davis, and that he had sent out the exemplification of the judgment, and the assignment which I produced, more than a year since, to Mr. Daniel Clark of this city for collection, and finally that on Dr. Bollman's arrival in this city he had brought me an order from Colonel Burr, which I produced in the following words:

"Philadelphia, 26th July, 1866."

"DEAR SIR,
"Doctor Bollman will receive whatever you may be disposed to pay him on my account."

(See last page.)

the following letter, delivered to Judge Hall, on the day it bears date:—

"Sir,
"It is now upwards of a week since General Wilkinson charged me at the bar of the Superior Court with a participation in high crimes against the United States, promising to support them by affidavit; though you may probably have heard this circumstance, yet as you cannot act without authentic information, I take the liberty of stating it that the general may be summoned to lay any charges he may have against me before the proper tribunal, or that his neglect or incapacity to produce them may be a sufficient evidence of the unfounded nature of his accusation. I am with great respect, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) EDWARD LIVINGSTON.
December 29th, 1866."

"December 29th, 1866."

"December 29th, 1866."

"December 29th, 1866."

"December 29th, 1866."

"December 29th, 1866."

"December 29th, 1866."

"December 29th, 1866."